The People's Korea

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N-S Red Cross Preliminary Meet Held in Pyongyang Proposes Cultural Exchange

North and south Korea agreed on November 20 to resume full-dress meetings of their Red Cross. The agreement came when Red Cross delegates met in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom after the delivery of northern relief goods for south Korean flood victims.

The successful delivery opened the door for the Nov. 15 economic talks and for a resumption of the long-stalled Red Cross negotiations aimed at reuniting millions of families separated by political partition.

It was agreed that the two sides would set a date later through a direct Red Cross telephone link.

The Nov. 20 preliminary meeting for N-S Red Cross talks came after the DPRK Red Cross Chairman Son Song Pil on Oct. 3 proposed to keep contact with south Korean Red Cross and sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart on Oct. 29, calling for a Red Cross preliminary meeting to be held on Nov. 20.

The two sides agreed that following the eighth full-dress session to be held in Seoul, the ninth conference would be held in Pyongyang according to the usage. The last was held in Pyongyang in 1973.

The DPRK proposed an exchange of artistic troupes at Pyongyang and Seoul in connection with the Red Cross sessions.

The Red Cross preliminary meeting opened with an exchange of pleasantries and warm handshakes and moved quickly to strike out an agreement on higher-level, wider contacts between the divided halves of the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued on page 8)

A preliminary contact between delegates of the north and south Red Cross organisations for resumption of full-dress Red Cross talks was held in Panmunjom on November 20 (KCNA Radiophoto)

Agreed Points

1. The venue of talks

The full-dress north-south Red Cross talks should be held alternatively in Pyongyang and Seoul as in the past and the 8th round of the talks be held in Seoul and the 9th round in Pyongyang.

2. The agenda of the full-dress talks

The five agenda items agreed upon at the 25th round of north-south Red Cross preliminary talks on August 11, 1972, and discussed at 7 rounds of full-dress talks should be the agenda of the full-dress north-south Red Cross talks to be resumed.

(1) To find out the addresses and fate of families and relatives separated into north and south and inform each other of them.

(2) To realise free visit and free meeting between families and relatives separated into north and south.

(3) To realise free correspondence between families and relatives separated into north and south.

(4) To realise the reunion of families separated into north and south in accordance with their free will.

(5) To solve other problems from the humanitarian point of view.

3. Composition of delegations to full-dress north-south Red Cross talks

The two sides should form their delegations to the resumed full-dress north-south Red Cross talks respectively with 7 delegates, 7 advisory members and 20 suite members and accompany 50 reporters.

4. Opening of Panmunjom liaison missions

The Liaison Missions of north and south Red Cross organizations should be established in Panmunjom and direct telephone be operated between the buildings of the two sides.

5. Other procedural matters

Reaffirming that an "Agreement on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks" adopted at the 25th round of prelimianry Red Cross talks on August 11, 1972, should be applied as it is at the full-dress talks to be resumed, the two sides revise some parts of it as follows in accordance with the actual conditions:

(1) Article 3 of the agreement "2. on ensuring the safety of the personnel participating in the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations between the north and the south" shall be modified as follows:

Both sides shall see to it that the authorities concerned issue a statement guaranteeing the safety of the personnel from the other side coming to and staying in its area and the security in their activities for the full dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south and giving assurances that it shall let the personnel of the other side safely return each time a week before the opening of the eighth round of the full-dress talks and exchange its text with the other side.

(2) The following points shall be added to "2. whether to open the talks to public or not" of the agreement:

The eighth and ninth rounds of the talks to be resumed shall be open to public.

(3) "17. other matters" of the agreement shall be modified as follows:

Both sides shall have each 20 suite members and 50 reporters accompanying the delegation.

6. The date of the full-dress talks

The date for the eighth round of the full-dress talks shall be fixed through a direct phone contact between the north and the south.

Student-Worker Ties Grow Closer As 14th Anniv. of Chon Tae Il's Death Is Marked

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

Hundreds of workers and students staged an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul on November 13 to mark the 14th anniversary of the suicide of Chon Tae Il, a young crusader for better working conditions, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

The protesters denounced the Chon junta for totally obliterating the elementary democratic liberties and rights and strongly demanded free trade union activities.

Students and workers threw petrol bombs and stones to riot police as they fired tear gass at the demonstrators.

Police said 81 workers and students were arrested.

Meanwhile, the Nov. 14 Dong-A Ilbo revealed that police put under house arrest 21 dissidents including a prominent Reverend Moon Ik Hwan who were supposed to participate in the 14th anniversary at a Seoul church.

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan was going to speak at a memorial service for Chon Tae Il by textile workers.

On the same day, students of 15 universities in Seoul expressed solidarity with the labor movement, Seoul dailies reported on Nov. 14.

Memorial services for Chon Tae Il were held at Seoul National, Yonsei, Sogang, Sung Kyun Kwan, Koryo, Kyung Hee, Tan Kook, Kuk Min, Soon Jon, Ehwa Woman's and other universities, according to the Choson Ilbo.

A total of at least 2,400 students gathered for the services, the paper reported.

More than 300 students of 7 universities including Seoul National, Yonsei and Sung Kyun Kwan universities, another daily Kyonghyang Shinmun disclosed, marched through streets that afternoon, chanting "Guarantee the

(Continued on page 8)

Americans Kill Three Korean Guards in DMZ

PYONGYANG November 23 (KCNA) – The Korean Central News Agency reported as follows on November 23:

The U.S. side committed a grave gun-firing at guard personnel of our side in the conference room area of the headquarters district of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom at around 11:35 on November 23.

In this gun-firing, three guards of our side were shot dead and one other was seriously wounded.

This morning, foreign tourists entered the Panmunjom conference from area for inspection after passing through the security area of our side.

At that time one of the foreign tourists unexpectedly crossed the central demarcation line drawn in the conference room area.

At that moment guards of the U.S. side dragged him away by the arm.

Spotting this, one of the guard personnel of our side approached the tourist to protect his safety.

As for the demarcation line in the conference room area, it was drawn by agreement between our side and the U.S. side after the August 18 incident in 1976. It is nothing but a cement pavement 50 centimetres wide and 5 centimetres high.

The guard of our side approached the foreign tourist to awaken him to his mistake, considering that he crossed the demarcation line carelessly, not knowing about it well.

Seeing this, guards of the U.S. side opened fire at him.

The guard of our side fell on that spot.

Three other guards of our side went to him to help him on to his feet.

The guards of the U.S. side again opened automatic rifles in volleys at the guards of our side. In this those three guards also fell there.

Three of the guards of our side fired at by the guards of the U.S. side died soon.

It is a grave provocation violating the military armistice agreement, particularly the agreement between the two sides on the security of the Panmunjom Joint Security Area that the U.S. side killed guards of our side by a massive firing at them in broad daylight when they were on their routine duty in the Panmunjom confer-

(Continued on page 8)

Annual Economic Growth Rate Rises to 15-17% in 2nd 7-Year Plan Period

The ecnomy is developing at a fast tempo in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the working people now concentrate their enormous energies to the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

The country's industrial output today is more than 400 times the figure of 1946, the year following the liberation.

The annual growth rate of industrial production was 12.8 percent in the 1960s and rose to 15-17 percent in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The high economic growth is due to the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung who has taken imaginative economic policies to build an independent national economy in the northern half of the Republic.

Now, Korea has built an independent national economy developed in an all-round way, not affected by any world-wide economic depression.

Solid raw material and fuel industries including the coal industry which hit the 50 million ton target of coal production ten years ago and the mining industry which sets itself the goal of producing 16 million tons of iron ore this year firmly support the independent national economy.

The self-sufficiency of the nation's industry in raw materials has already reached 70 percent.

Korea has long developed the power industry, utilizing hydraulic power resources and coal rich in the country instead of building petroleum power station.

As a result, the power industry now produces a year tens of billions of kwh of electricity, no matter how high the oil price may advance in the world.

All fields of the national economy are making a harmonious development.

The metal industry with well-regulated inner structure from the production of pig iron to that of steel and the second stage metal-processing goods is boosting the steel production capacity to 9 million tons at the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Complex alone.

The engineering industry is turning out not only various kinds of large machines and precision machines but also equipment needed at industrial establishments in different domains of the national economy. The proportion of the nation's self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment has reached 98 percent.

The ship-building industry produces large vessels up to tens of thousands of ton class and the chemical industry massproduces one thousand and several hundreds of kinds of chemical goods including synthetic fibre, synthetic resin, fertilizers, agricultural medicines, medicaments and dyestuffs. And the building-materials industry which annually turned out 7.5-8 million tons of cement in the 1970s, the textile industry whose annual production reached more than 600 million metres in the period of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), the shoe-making industry which annually produces tens of millions of pairs of shoes and all other industrial domains have rapidly developed, thereby demonstrating the might of the Juche-based industry.

By applying the Juche method of farming agriculture produced more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974 and sets itself the goal of producing 10 million tons of grain this year.

The Korean economy is advancing towards the magnificent ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s – the yearly production of 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of textiles, 5 million tons of sea food and 15 million tons of grain and the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland in ten years in the near future. When these objectives are attained the gross industrial output value at the end of the 80s will grow 3.1 times as against 1980, or nearly 1,000 times as compared with 1946 and the whole amount of industrial goods put out in the whole year of 1946 will be turned out only in 8 hours.

The self-sufficiency of the nation's industry in raw materials has already reached 70 percent in Korea. Photo: The Anju District Coal Mining Complex is making vigorous efforts to hit the target of 120 million tons of coal, one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s.
(KCNA Photo Service)

Rodong Sinmun Stresses Need to Develop Trade with Both Socialist and Capitalist Countries

Rodong Sinmun in a November 9 article stressed the need to develop foreign trade, economic and technological exchanges and cooperation not only with socialist countries but also with non-aligned and developing countries and capitalist countries "that respect the chajusong of our country."

The article called for preferentially producing export goods, honouring the date of delivery on all accounts, strengthening external transport and ensuring the high quality of export goods on the principle of credit first in all fields of the national economy.

The article came at a time when the DPRK is making active efforts to develop external economic relations with all countries, including capitalist countries, as seen in the enactment of the joint venture law.

Here are excerpts from the Nov. 9 Rodong Sinmun article entitled "Important Problem in Development of Foreign Trade:"

Expansion of foreign trade is an important requirement in developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries.

Since the initial period of the building of a new society after the liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have actively developed foreign trade with the socialist and other countries of the world on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation while building the foundation of an independent national economy.

Especially, our Party has attached primary importance to the development of external economic relations with socialist countries and constantly expanded economic cooperation and exchange on the principles of comradely cooperation and mutual accommodation.

The external economic relations of our country have grown to an unprecedented scale thanks to the strenuous efforts of our Party to steadily develop economic cooperation with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit while holding fast to *chajusong*.

Our country has established economic and friendly relations with over 100 countries on the five continents and widely developed foreign trade and economic and technological exchange.

Our country is developing external economic relations with other countries, big and small, on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. This clearly proves the validity of our party's Juche-based foreign policy.

To rapidly develop foreign trade is an urgent demand of our economic development which is now on a new, higher stage.

We should tap and enlist the strength of our people and home resources to the maximum and, at the same time, actively develop trade, economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with many countries.

What is most important in rapidly developing foreign trade is to strengthen relations with the world socialist market.

On the socialist market, unlike the capitalist market, there is no frequent price fluctuation and economic exchange and trade are conducted through agreement and contract. Therefore, we should pay primary attention to consolidating and developing the socialist market.

We should strengthen relations with the socialist market, extensively extend export and import and thus radically increase the value of trade with socialist countries.

At the same time, we should actively develop economic and technological exchange and trade with non-aligned and developing countries and capitalist countries that respect the *chajusong* of our country.

Statement of O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of KPA

A senior officer of the Korean People's Army denounced the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea for his provocative remarks made in an interview with south Korean TV reporters.

Mr. O Guk Ryol, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, in a statement issued on November 14, charged Washington with seeking confrontation, not dialogue, and a war not peace.

Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the "U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command," in his interview with KBS-TV on the evening of November 13, made provocative remarks against Pyongyang, making false reports aimed at justifying U.S. military assistance to south Korea.

He said in the interview that Pyongyang is "now showing a variety of signs to invade south Korea" and that "The United States will continue its supports for modernization of the (south) Korean armed forces."

It is a familiar method for the United States to fabricate such a story to justify its own military action.

Following is the full text of the statement of Mr. O Guk Ryol who also serves as Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea:

Thanks to our active initiative relief goods imbued with compatriotism were delivered to the south Korean flood-victims recently and there began reopening the door of dialogue between the north and the south occasioned by this.

This is a very good sign in defusing the tension in our country and opening up the way of peaceful reunificaiton.

Today the entire Korean people eagerly hope to see this positive development further accelerated to create a climate favourable to the national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date and the world's peaceloving people sincerely expect this to happen.

However, the moves to divert the current tide are becoming daily pronounced in south Korea today quite contrary to this desire of the peoples at home and abroad for the detente on the Korean Peninsula.

The commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea at a press conference November 13 asserted we are bringing about "a variety of signs to invade south Korea" and "planning provocations against the south" and openly declared that "U.S. supports for modernization of the south Korean puppet army "would continue as ever."

This provocative statement made by the commander on the eve of the north-south economic talks due to open tomorrow is a groundless slander against us and an intentional false propaganda aimed at spoiling the climate for the north-south dialogue and straining the situation of the Korean Peninsula.

This proves that the United States, paying lip-service to "peace" and "dialogue" in Korea ostensibly, is, in actuality, seeking confrontation, not dialogue, and a war, not peace.

In truth, the United States has never taken any substantial measures for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Ever since its occupation of south Korea the United States has all along pursued a policy of war and incessantly exacerbated the tension in our country.

The root cause of a war in our country lies in the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

Even today when a sign of detente is in sight, the United States, far from pulling its aggression forces out of south Korea, declares, in actuality, that it will stay in south Korea and continue its military support for the "modernization" of the puppet army.

Ill-boding military movements for attacking us behind the curtain of dialogue are clearly noticed in south Korea now due to the present rulers of the United States adhering to the stand of "strength."

In November alone, senior operational working personnel of the U.S. military including the U.S. airforce chief of staff, the U.S. Pacific airforce commander and deputy commander, and the deputy commander of the U.S. 22nd airforce unit in charge of strategic airlifting to the Korean front in case of emergency, flew to south Korea one on the heels of the other in public or in private in less than 10 days to have war confabulations.

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, Chon Du Hwan and puppet army brasshats examined the mobilization posture of the frontline units, prowling about the frontline area every day, and gave orders to perfect the offensive combat posture against us.

Scores of planes are flying to south Korea in succession from Okinawa and the Clark Airforce Base in the Philippines, and the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet "Blueridge" and various cruisers, landing helicopter carrier, tank-landing craft, landing party transports, and many other warships are massed in the south Korean waters, mainly off Chinhae and Pohang.

In October, a puppet army division was moved to the central area of the front from a logistic area and in November joint landing exercises imaginarily directed against areas of our side have been held almost every day and massive offensive operational exercises such as a combined aviation exercise involving more than 1,100 planes and a guerrillawarfare exercise for infiltrating "commandoes" into the northern half of the Republic have been staged without interruption on the east and west coasts of south Korea and in the central area of the front.

Only recently they even committed the grave provocative act of opening an an artillery fire at a post of our side in the eastern sector of the front of the Military Demarcation Line.

All these provocative military moves which have been intensified these days as never before clearly show once again where the danger of a war comes from in our country.

Nevertheless, the U.S. forces commander cried over "aggression on the south," reversing black and white. This is no more than a smokescreen for concealing the criminal acts of his side in pursuing a war on the Korean Peninsula.

This is also a foolish artifice to turn elsewhere the attention of the south Korean students and people fighting courageously for independence, democracy and reunification and maintain the colonial fascist ruling system landed in a crisis.

The United States must know that it is by no means beneficial to itself to increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula, keeping south Korea under its occupation.

We are heightening vigilance against the war plots framed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges behind the showy curtain of dialogue.

We, of course, will not provoke any other first. If anyone truly want to solve the problem in a peaceful way through dialogue, we will sit down with him at one table any time and make efforts to find a way of peace.

But, if anyone dare invade our land from the stand of "strength," we will answer him with strength and mete out a deserved punishment to him.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (18)

Intensified Assistance to the Countryside

(Continued from the 1,218 issue of the People's Korea)

Intensified assistance to the countryside is essential to rapidly consolidating the basis for agricultural production and to speeding up the overall development of agriculture.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Agriculture can be equipped with modern techniques like industry only when industry, the leading sphere, gives it assistance, and the lagging countryside can rise to the level of the towns only when the towns, which are advanced, give it support." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 40.)

Intensifying assistance to the countryside means raising the level of the lagging countryside to that of the towns in all spheres through the assistance of industry, the leading sphere, to agriculture and the support of advanced towns for the countryside, while giving priority to the political and ideological leadership of the working class over the peasantry.

Intensified assistance to the countryside is, above all, an essential prerequisite to equipping agriculture with modern techniques like industry and to the promotion of an overall development of agriculture. The steady consolidation of the foundations of agricultural production is an important requirement for the rapid growth of food and agricultural production and the acceleration of the development of agriculture. However, only industry can produce the technical means for the consolidation of material and technological foundations of agriculture. Therefore, only when industry turns out modern agricultural technical means in large quantities and supplies them to the countryside ceaselessly, can the material and technological foundations of agriculture be fortified.

Besides, agriculture has no financial capability to pay for all the modern technical means that industry produced. Now that agriculture has weaker material and technological foundations than industry, its labour productivity is low and its internal accumulation is not so much. Such a condition makes it imperative to intensify in every way the state support to the countryside in order to quickly improve the material and technological foundations of agriculture.

Intensified assistance to the countryside is also an essential demand to eliminate the cultural backwardness of the countryside and raise its cultural level to the advanced level of the towns. The towns are advanced over the countryside in all aspects of politics, economy and culture. Only when the advanced towns give the countryside an active support, can the cultural backwardness of the letter be rapidly abolished and the level of the countryside be raised to that of the towns.

It is an idea of the exploiter classes to neglect the countryside and squeeze it to construct only towns. In the past the foreign imperialists harshly exploited the countryside of developing countries. As a result, the countryside of these countries had no irrigation canals to speak of, and remained backward for centuries. Though the non-aligned and other developing countries have now enormous resources available for agricultural production, they are confronted with an acute food crisis because of the failure in their effective exploitation and utilization. This is because their countryside was bled white in the past colonial days. The revolutionary peoples advocating. *Chajusong* should diametrically oppose the idea of neglecting the countryside and do their best to render positive assistance to the countryside.

Regarding intensified support to the countryside as one of the key problems in building an independent sovereign state, rich and powerful, President Kim Il Sung wisely led our people to render wholehearted assistance to the countryside from the outset of building a new society. Under the wise leadership of the great leader an all-round assistance was given to our countryside in all aspects of material, technique, labour and finance.

1) Material and Technical Assistance to the Countryside

Intensification of material and technical assistance to the countryside was a very important question in our country. Because of the long-drawn feudal and Japanese imperialist colonial rule, not a single modern farm machine was introduced in our countryside and the peasantry engaged in farming by manual labour with such conventional farm implements as hoes and sickles. In these circumstances, rapid development of agriculture was impossible without powerful material and technical assistance to the countryside.

In order to strengthen material and technical assistance to the countryside, we saw to it that priority was given to the extensive development of the industry serving agriculture.

The industry serving agriculture is a material basis to assist the countryside. The problem of developing heavy industry for agriculture had to be solved before others with a view to laying a solid foundation for agricultural production through positive assistance to the countryside in our country where there was almost no heavy industry to equip agriculture. **(To be continued)**

New Trend in S. Korean Student Protests

The struggle of the south Korean students has become more fierce, organized and massive on a nation-wide scale, combining demonstrations sit-ins, boycott of classes and so on.

Their slogans have developed into more political, upholding anti-American and anti-fascist demands.

This is a noteworthy development unprecedented in the last 4 years since Chon Du Hwan rose to power in 1980.

What attracts attention in the recent struggle of the south Korean students is that it is powerfully developing into a joint and solidarity broad masses based one.

Since the beginning of this year students of many universities in Seoul and local cities have successively formed their independent fighting organisations including the "Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy" the "Committee for Promotion of Campus Autonomy", calling for similar slogans almost at the same time at a number of universities.

They have waged a strenuous joint struggle in which solidarity was manifested between universities and between Seoul and local cities.

Student leaders from 42 universities and colleges met in Seoul and formed on Nov. 5 the "Student Alliance of the Struggle against Dictatorship and for Democracy," their unified nation-wide organisation which was formed for the first time in 11 years.

What's noteworthy in the students' struggle in these days is that it is showing a character of a mass movement.

They put up more clearly their goals for independence, democracy and reunification in the slogans, waging joint rallies and demonstrations with workers.

They demand democracy on campuses including "abolition of the mandatory leave of absence," "dissolution of the student homeland defence corps" and "complete campus autonomy", upholding slogans calling for democratization of the society such as "revision of the labour laws" and "Down with the dictatorial regime".

Their slogans have developed into "Americans, go home," "Japan, apologize" and "north-south student talks and its sports exchange."

The south Korean students have vigorously waged joint struggles with workers with support from broad segments of the popular masses.

Since early this year they have staged demonstrations in urban and rural areas of south Korea, calling for "immediate reinstatement of dismissed workers," "lifting of the wage freeze" and "guarantee for workers' living".

They have strengthened organizational bonds with workers.

In these days they are paying more attention to tightening bonds with democratic figures of different public circles while trying to highten the joint actions with workers.

S. Korean Army: Its Weakened Morale and Corruption

By Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

Another military deserters incident which stroke terror into the south Korean people's hearts took place in a southern city of North Cholla Province on Nov. 11, holding 8 hostages in a tearoom of Kunsan after killing with rifles 3 civilians.

In recent years, such scandals of military deserters show a tendency of rapidly increasing at an unprecedented pace, particularly since 1980 when Chon Du Hwan swized power at bayonet point in a bloody coup.

During the last 2 years, inauspicious incidents by the military men have numbered 20 cases, almost one case for every month.

This tendency as well as the number of cases vividly show the weakened morale and corruption inside the south Korean puppet army.

In most cases those scandalous incidents are written off as caused by trouble with girl friends or other private problems to veil the real motives, with no follow-up coverage of the reports allowed.

Successive military deserters incidents can not be made clear simply for those private reasons as the south Korean military authorities have officially announced so far.

Cases of the military deserters and violent acts, killing or wounding civilians, remind us of the situation on the eve of bankruptcy of the late Pak Jung Hi junta.

Recent abnormal increase of the case exceeds that of the days under Pak's reign of power by 1979.

A series of the incidents show how low the morale of the military and how serious disobedience of soldiers to the seniors are.

Kim Dae Jung, now in exile in the U.S., referred to the present morale of the south Korean army in an interview with Japanese magazine Sekai in September 1984: "Today, our people's will to defend south Korea has been considerably weakened and this tendency is particularly strong among youths, students, workers and intellectuals so that the security of south Korea is now in a critical state as never before.

"Moreover, some military men are engrossed in power games for presidency and other powerful posts.

"The draft system is exploited as a means of punishing democratic students, and actually several students met mysterious and doubtful deaths in the barracks.

"It is easy to imagine the morale of the military in this situation."

As Kim indicated, scandalous incidents including those of deserters caused not simply by "trouble with girl friends", but by a general tendency of the weakened morale and corrupted system of the puppet army.

Firstly, it is reportedly said that many generals and officials are hell bent on fight for the privileges of the military represented by last year's financial scandal, involving Chon Du Hwan's family members, and illegal acts of the privileged inside the military have become daily occurrings so that soldiers' dissatisfaction and distrust with senior officers have accumulated and reached an explosive point.

Secondly, particularly since the Kwangju massacre perpetrated by the black beret troops, south Korean soldiers came to feel pangs of conscience as they feel serving private troops for those in power, not for the people.

According to an underground report from Seoul carried in a Japanese monthly in October, among the special combat troops which were mobilized into the Kwangju massacre some suffered from mental disorder, feeling pangs of conscience and pains of murdering the same compatriots.

U Bom Gon, who perpetrated mass murder (killing 92 villagers) with his rifle at Soonyong Village in southern part of south Korea in 1982, is reportedly said one of them who were mobilized into the Kwangju slaughter as a special sniper.

Thirdly, conscripted students and youths can not find any reason to defend the country with no freedom and justice, so that they feel painful in the rigorous trainings at their camps, which are concurrently exploited by the Chon junta to "reeducate" democratic students.

It is proved in a series of facts that 6,600 university students vetoed conscription into the military last year with an increasing tendency of escaping abroad among youths not to be enlisted into the military,and unabated students students struggle called for a thorough investigation into the cases in which six students leaders met with mysterious deaths during the military service.

Pyong Sang Gap, south Korean defecter to the DPRK, said in an interview with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on Sept. 29: "Life in the 'ROK' army is, in a word, that of prison. I experienced that with my body since the first day of my conscription.

Now, not a few south Korean officers and soldiers openly opposing their seniors, saying 'we are forced to receive hard trainings to use us only five minutes in a contingency' (war against the north)."

Military deserters incidents have successively took place in south Korea. Photos show reports on the incidents, killing and wounding civilians, carried on south Korean and Japanese papers.

Police with rifles strengthening check-up of passers-by during military deserters incident in Taegu, southern provincial city, on April 22, 1982. (Photo from Dong-A Ilbo)

6,600 Students, Youths Refuse Conscription

Over 6,600 youths of south Korean refused to be recruited for the puppet army in the areas adjacent to Seoul, including Suwon and Songnam in Kyonggi Province, in the January-September period, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is reported to be a 44.3 percent increase above last year's figure.

S. Korean Kids Sold Abroad

A total of 7,150 south Korean children were sold off to the United States and other countries last year, according to a report of the south Korean leading newspaper Dong-A Ilbo.

During the first nine months of the year, more than 6,000 children had been transferred abroad as adopted children.

The south Korean "national assembly" approved a law on the "adoption of orphans abroad" to sell innocent kids to foreign buyers through four child sales agencies including the "Hold Children's Welfare Society."

The Chon Junta Kicks Off War Game

"Civilian defence drills" were staged all over south Korea on the morning of Nov. 15 when the north-south economic talks, the first of its kind in history, was in full swing at Panmunjom.

"Homeland defence reserve forces" and "civilian defence forces" and large number of civilians were mobilized into the military exercises raising a hue and cry over "enemy infiltration" and "bomb attack."

At the same time another large-scale "demonstration exercises" were also undertaken at "government" offices of different levels.

Those war exercises simulated a "war against the north" is indicative of the south Korean authorities' attempt to divert the people's attention from Panmunjom, the venue of the economic and Red Cross talks.

S. Korea Sells Kidneys Of Living Body

South Korea's selling of living men's kidneys to Japanese has caused a public uproar, according to the Yomiuri Shimbun, a Japanese mass-circulation paper on Nov. 15.

A kidney trafficking ring named Kaiseisha based in Osaka has arranged the illegal transplantation of kidneys of south Koreans, some Taiwanese and Philippines to Japanese suffering from kidney failure, the leading Japanese paper said.

According to the Yomiuri Shimbun, the illegal association has arranged the visits of south Koreans to Japan to have their kidneys transplanted to Japanese patients.

In other cases, the Japanese patients have been sent to south Korea for the kidney transplantation.

This was disclosed by those concerned with Kaiseikai and there is a "channel" for offering kidneys of the living bodies or kidney transplanting operation in south Korea, the report said.

Over the past 3 years, six cases of the immoral transplantation were reported through the arrangement of Kaiseikai alone. Similar illegal organisations other than Kaiseikai are presumed to exist in Japan, according to the Yomiuri.

The Japanese patients have paid an average six million yen each for the transplantation. Of them, 2, 4 million yen was for the kidney providers and 500,000 yen for Kaiseikai, the report added.

In some cases, the transportation reportedly costs up to 10 million yen.

The living men's kidneys were those of healthy men from the age of 20-35, the paper said.

In the past under the late Pak Jung Hi's rule over south Korea, internal organs of dead babies had been reportedly sold to a U.S. germ weapons institute, and export of kidneys to the U.S. were revealed by the Chosun Shinbo, a Japan-based Korean newspaper in 1978.

South Korea's conversion into a supplier of living men's kidneys and a kidney transplanting operation room is a product of the anti-popular nature of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

As was reported in the past, the south Korean authorities under the veil of earning foreign currency adopted a "national policy" of exporting labour powers abroad including the Middle Eastern countries, exporting Kisaengs and adopted children and in extreme cases sold off internal organs of human bodies.

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

"Resources Control Law for Emergency"

The "resources control law for emergency" was recently enforced in south Korea aimed at mobilizing all human and material resources for war, according to a report from Seoul.

The law is reportedly to have begun to take effect after "enforcement regulations" were adopted at the south Korean net meeting.

The "resources control law for emergency", that is, a "wartime general mobilization order", was enacted in July, helping mobilize all human and material resources any time, and its "enformcement regulations" were drawn up in September to define the designation of people and supplies and procedures of their mobilization.

Heavy Taxes Steadily Increase

The average per capita amount of taxes grew markedly from 12,000 won in 1970 to 287,000 won last year, according to a report from Seoul.

This figure shows that the taxation rate has increased almost 23.9 times over the past 14 years.

It was disclosed by data submitted by the south Korean "finance ministry" to the "national assembly".

The people's living has been steadily deteriorated with the insignificant income and the constant hike of commodity price, with the extortion through taxes intensified step by step.

In this year, the Chon Du Hwan junta imposed taxation of 293,000 won for everyone of people on an average.

Popular Protest Against Taxes Hike

The south Korean people lodged more than 4,630 written protests with the "national tax administration" office against its illegal imposition of taxes upon the people in the last one year, according to a report from Seoul.

The people in protest against hike of taxes called for return of the unreasonably extorted money in the protests, denouncing the tax authorities as they faked up materials completely different from the fact to wrest and exorbitant amount of taxes.

The protesting people had continuously addressed protests to various organs of the south Korean "government", as the "tax administration" office turned down their demand.

Chonggye Union Statement

Editor's note: ***Among growing anti-"government" struggle in the forms of rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, etc., the Chonggye Labor Union which was reorganized in the last April issued a statement on Sept. 19, upholding not only economic slogan such as hike of wages; but political demands including "Abolish vicious Labour Laws" and "Admit independent labour unions."***

Here is the full text of the Sept. 19 statement:

REVISE THE BAD LABOR LAWS AND LEGITIMIZE THE CHONGGYE LABOR UNION!

The Chonggye Labor Union was organized in November 1970 to obtain the laborers' rights and interests, carrying on the will of comrade Chun Tae-il who burned himself to death in protest. The Chonggye Labor Union led the democratic labor movement in this country in the '70s and for over ten years had been a symbolic union in improving bad work conditions through a well-organized struggle.

Government authorities threw cold water on this region's ardor for democratization and put intellectuals, students and religious people in prison. Then it oppressed the democratic labor unions and, on January 6, 1981, it dissolved the Chonggye Labor Union by means of unjust and illegal violence.

The Chonggye textile workers continued resistance to the unjust measures of the authorities. At last, on April 8th of this year, they held a meeting to reorganize the Chonggye Labor Union, declaring that the Seoul City authorities' order to dissolve the union was unjust and invalid. They also firmly declared that they would restore the union to its former status and resume natural labor union activities for the improvement of work conditions and the welfare of the laborers.

They are, however, unable at present to carry out these natural activities because the government authorities oppress them by various base means using the excuse that the newly-organized Chonggye union is illegal under the existing Labor Union Law. Since May 15, 1980, the Labor Union Law was changed for the worse for the labor movement, deteriorating labor conditions through what was called the Legislative Council for National Security. This being the case, the Chonggye Union declares that it will struggle for the recognition of the union's legality and revision of the bad labor laws in order to develop natural labour union activities.

Laborers! Democratic Citizens!

Let every one of us resolutely rise up!

Let's revise the bad labor laws and win guarantees for the rightful freedom of the labor movement!

September 19, 1984
Chonggye Textile Labor Union

OUR DEMANDS:

- Revise the bad labor laws and legitimize the Chonggye Labor Union!
- Guarantee the Three Rights of Labor!
- Eradicate unjust actions against labor!
- Immediately stop the oppression of the labor movement!
- Pay off the unpaid back wages and shorten the number of working hours!
- Guarantee a living for the common people!

Some 2,000 south Korean workers and students jammed on Sep. 19 in downtown Seoul and fought one and a half-hour pitched battle with riot police, calling for the revision of the Labor Laws and freedom of labor movement.

▲ "I am Food"

A pamphlet of Chonggye Labor Union in which the reason for the September 19 demonstration explained by the Chonggye workers. The slogan in the illustration says, "Revise, vicious Labor Laws." ▶

◀ "Heaven at Work"

Illustrations from Kim Chi Ha's recent book, PAP

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (12)

CHANGGWANG HEALTH COMPLEX—CENTRE FOR HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

(Continued from the previous issue)

Imagine a rotunda with a roof of tens of square metres, with a basin in the centre, whose fountains jet water, forming fine columns with over 40,000 jade-like sprays. In this environment we were wrapped in the atmosphere of this fine hydrotherapeutic establishment.

In the four-storey health complex with a floor space of 38,000 square metres there are deluxe barbershops, beauty parlors, individual bathrooms (120 in all), family bathrooms and public bathrooms and massage rooms. There are various massage devices such as electric, manual, roller and strap devices. Steam bath and massage are effective for the treatment of diverse diseases: arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia, hypertension, maladies of digestive organs, cystitis, nephritis and allergy.

The diving boards fitted with elevators, a swimming pool for competitions with over 2,000 seats and the indoor and outdoor bathing pools adorned with delicate mosaics (The largest of them represents sea-bathers diving into the sea)—all these make this establishment complete.

The gymnastics rooms adjacent to the swimming pool are furnished with fine appliances for warm-up exercises and medical gymnastics.

The Changgwang Health Complex situated near the Ice Rink and Changgwang Street newly built in the heart of Pyongyang is at the disposal of all at all times. It accommodates as many as 10,000 a day and even offers medical services.

On the first floor there is a 100-seated restaurant for customers of swimming and bathing pools and on every floor a buffet serving guests with soft drinks and sweetmeats.

The construction of this excellent health complex on the bank of the Potong River was started in May 1979 and completed in record time in March 1980.

The Changgwang Health Complex testifies to the solicitude of President Kim Il Sung and the Government of the DPRK that give sure priority to the health and well-being of the working people.

ICE RINK FOR ARTISTES AND SPORTSMEN

Imagine a huge cone 25,000 square metres wide and 63.5 metres high. This is the Pyongyang Ice Rink, an original structure carried delicately by concrete supports, which President Kim Il Sung visited on December 6, 1981. It was built in a short period of one year and a half. The President visited the construction site many times and gave instructions scores of times.

The interior is remindful of a flying saucer which could be imagined in an audacious science fiction. Fixed in the centre of the huge round ceiling of the 40-metre-high rotunda with scuttles around is a grand sun-shaped illumination equipment which shines white and orange at extremities and pink at the centre. Twelve chandeliers with 19 contact-studs which hang from the circular ceiling shed brilliant rays over the clean and milky oval ice rink which is surrounded by 6,000 red, blue and green seats in tiers. Space between the seats for the spectators is laid with carpets of olive colour.

The ice rink is 61 metres long and 30 metres wide, the ice is 13 centimetres thick and its temperature stands at 3-5 degrees below zero. The temperature of the auditorium is kept at 18-20 degrees at all times.

Children are kinds of dance. They showed us their performance of figure skating: male single, female single, couple and group. Their movements were faultless, precise without a false note. In future they will participate in both national and international games.

Arranged along the circular corridor coated with marble are a luxurious dressing room, a toilet, a lounge for players, a sauna, a shower room, a drying room, a refectory, a skate repair room and a shop.

Hockey games are regularly held in the Ice Rink which opens every day, and in case of need it is transformed into the ground for table tennis, basketball, volleyball, tennis and others.

PYONGYANG MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BAY KINGS

In new Munsu Street there rises a 13-storey grand, fine modern edifice. It is a monumental hall where multi-coloured mosaics of the floor shine like crystal in the light of a big chandelier. What kingdom is this? It is a kingdom of baby kings.

A white gown and slippers are obligatory here. Visitors must wear them like the staff. It has the staff of 1,400, among whom 400 are doctors. The hospital with 1,500 beds is operating in three shifts round the clock. In the car park of the hospital 30 modern ambulance cars are always ready for prompt service.

The lift opens to the long, light-grey marble corridors. Everything is kept neat and tidy and the functionaries never ignore aesthetics.

This magnificent edifice which was built in only 9 months is not a simple maternity hospital, but a veritable medico-surgical complex which has various sections of diagnosis and treatment: obstetrics, ophthalmology, stomatology, physiotherapy, radiology, otorhinolaryngology, and examination of cardiac and cerebral function.

Analysis and research laboratories and surgical laboratories are fitted with up-to-date equipment.

The guide told us that President Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to furnishing the hospital with the most efficient equipment in the world. The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is a really enviable one not seen in any developed countries.

The reception room has 10 TV booths where visitors can freely converse with women in childbed.

Treatment is given free of charge. All charges for treatment, medicines and other services in the hospital are borne by the state.

Here everyone can see that children are real kings. Everything is planned and put into effect so that they may grow and bloom in the best environment. The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital will meet all the needs of the capital and countryside for long years.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Sep. 5-22)

Sep. 5

* A Korean communications delegation headed by Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Communications, to participate in the 14th Communications Ministers' Conference of the Organization for Cooperation of Socialist Countries in Telecommunications and Post to be held in Hungary.

* A Korean movie delegation headed by Chang Chun Sop, President of the Korean February 8 Film Studio, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation headed by vice-Minister Chon Yong Jin, for a visit to Pakistan.

* A delegation of Minju Choson headed by its Editor-in Chief Chae Jun Byong, for a visit to Poland and Romania.

Sep. 7

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the DPRK, to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Sep. 8

* A Korean delegation of the Ministry of Coal Industry headed by its vice-Minister Han Bong Chun for a visit to China.

* A Korean forestry delegation headed by Kim Yong Hwa, vice-Minister of Forestry, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of Kunroja headed by Ko Song Il, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Kunroja, for a visit to Poland and Bulgaria.

Sep. 11

* A delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Chief Secretary Kim Byong Ryul for a visit to Liaoning Province, China.

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Union, for a visit to China.

Sep. 12

* A delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the DPRK headed by Ryo Yon Gu, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to attend the 72nd Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Geneva.

* A delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK headed by Li Sang Tae, vice-Minister of Culture and Art and vice-Chairman of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK to participate in the functions of the DPRK cultural week to be held at the UNESCO.

* A government military delegation of the DPRK headed by Lt. General Pak Jung Guk, vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for national liberation in Mozambique.

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae to attend the 19th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consulative Committee of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Sep. 15

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Gi Nam, Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journalists to be held in India.

* A Korean public health delegation headed by vice-Minister of Public Health

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Paintings "Seashore Veiled in Mist" by Hong Song Chol, 1982

Korean Students Sweep Japanese Music, and English-Speech Contests

There are more than 160 Korean schools from kindergartens to a university throughout Japan. Students there study domestic Korean (Korean history and geography) as well as other subjects.

These days, they are also very active in their extracurricular activities, and their reputation is now far and wide for winning various Japanese competitions.

There are stories about Korean students who won the English oratorical contest and music competition respectively.

Oratory Contest

Li Chol Won, senior at the English Language course of Choson University in Tokyo won the 18th Annual all-Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest held at the Tokyo University of Sciences in Unga, Chiba Prefecture, Nov. 11.

Ten students, each representing universities in the Kanto region took part in the final.

The contest was sponsored by the Chiba Union of English Speaking Societies, which consisted of 4 universities, Tokyo university of Sciences, Nihon University, Wayo Women's University, the Japan Christian Junior College and supported by the Japan Times.

The first winner of the annual contest. Second place was taken by a Nihon Women's University student, and third went to a Waseda University student.

The contest is made up of 3 parts: Screening of manuscripts (Preliminary); 5 minutes' speech; free talking (according to a given title at the time).

Li spoke under the title of "A Warning Bell to Koreans in Japan". In his speech, giving figures in detail, he discussed one of the severe problems facing the Korean residents here, the current Japanization tendency namely. He said annually 5,000 Koreans marry Japanese and 10,000 Koreans take Japanese nationality.

Regarding the Japanization tendency as a warning bell to Koreans, he stressed that any nation should preserve and develop its own language, history and culture, as its national duty.

In his free talking, he spoke on "my friend". He described the joy of having Korean friends as he felt comfortable with them. In the review, one of the judges commented "his pronunciation is beyond other contestants" and added "I was impressed by his love for his country, though he is living in Japan."

Li Chon Won also captured the top prize in the 15th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest for the Wayo Women's University President Trophy in 1982.

The English language course of Choson University is proud of its high levels and achievements. In the past, it has won 9 times in the English oratorical contests.

Choson University, the sole institution of high learning for the Koreans in Japan, was founded in April 1956. It has 6 faculties, literature, history-geography, political-economy, foreign languages (English, French), science, engineering.

Music Competition

Chin Suni, fifth grader at Kitakyushu Korean Elementary School, captured the top prize of the elementary school division in the western region contests of the 30th All-Japan Student Music Competition held at the Fukuoka Working Youth Center, Nov. 3.

Her winning number was "Hydon's Sonata". Competitors were 47 students from the prefectures of Kyushu and Yamaguchi prefecture who had passed preliminary.

Miss Chin began playing the piano at the age of 4 and now devotes over 3 hours to the piano lessons a day.

Today Korean schools here are very remarkable in the music activities and won prizes at various Japanese competitions.

The brass band club at the 4th Tokyo Korean Middle School won a gold prize in the 24th Tokyo Middle School Brass Band Competition. The club won the competition for successive 3 years.

Another honor went to the brass band club of Hiroshima Korean High School. It won the 25th Hiroshima Prefecture Brass Band Contest following the successive 3-years winning of the prize.

▲ Chin Su Ni

Li Chol Won ▶

(Continued from page 6)

Kim Yong Ik, to attend the 37th South East-Asian regional conference of the World Health Organization to be held in India.

* A Korean industrial art delegation headed by Choe Dong Su, vice-Director of the Central Industrial Art Guidance Bureau, for a visit to the GDR, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Sep. 19.

* A Korean government trade delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gun, for a visit to Bulgaria.

* A Korean sports delegation headed by Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, to attend the Olympic Solidarity Seminer of Chairman of National Olympic Committees of Asia, Africa and Latin America to be held in the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam to attend the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries and the Ministrial Conference of the "Group of 77" to be held in New York.

* A delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by Kang Nung Su, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Sep. 22

* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Pak Yong Bae to visit the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

* A delegation of the Korean Asian-African Solidarity Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Li Sok Ryong to visit the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by its vice-President Ro Song Chan to visit Yugoslavia.

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Jong Sun to visit Bulgaria.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(June 28-Aug. 30)

June 28

*An agreement on communications services between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Dar-Es-Salaam

July 10

*An agreement on cooperation and exchange between Kim Il Sung University and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo of the Dominican Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

July 14

*A protocol of the 8th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consulative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

July 18

*The 1984-85 plan for cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

July 22

*An agreement of the first meeting of the Joint Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo.

Aug. 3

*A protocol of the first session of the Joint Committee on the economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola was signed in Luanda.

Aug. 16

*A protocol on mutual commodity delivery for 1985 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Aug. 24

*An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was signed in Pyongyang.

*An agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta was signed in Pyongyang.

Aug. 28

*An agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade protocol were signed in Pyongyang between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta.

Aug. 30

*A protocol on commodity delivery between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt for 1984-85 was signed in Pyongyang.

(To be continued)

Police Strip Korean Youth Naked for Failing to Carry Card

Recently, two Korean residents appealed to the Human Rights Protection Committee of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, seeking redress for unjust treatment by Japanese police.

In a racially motivated discrimination against the Koreans here, Japanese police stripped a Korean youth stark naked when he was found not carrying with his an alien registration certificate.

The incident took place when Mr. Hong Sing Haeng, 23, a construction worker, of Shinkoiwa, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo, was driving home in April, then a traffic cop stopped the car and booked him for driving under the influence of alcohol.

The policeman demanded to check his driver's license and his alien registration card. When Mr. Hong told the police officer he had lost the card a few days before, they took him to a nearby Koiwa police station, where they stripped him and then took the prints of all his fingers and palms.

Another incident involved Mr. Kim Ha Il, 28, a company employee in Kawaguchi city, Saitama prefecture. He charged police had searched his home and his mother's house in Yaizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, on suspicion of violation of the Alien Registration Law after he had failed to report a change of address. He had moved from Yaizu to Kawaguchi but he was only taking tip temporary residence there, he said.

Similar incidents happened successively, in connection with south Korea's strongman Chon's visit to Japan.

Mr. Kim Yong Ho, a company employee, Kami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, on June 16 had all his family members ordered to produce their alien registration certificates when a police officer visited his home.

Till today since the enactment of the law, a total of more than 500,000 Koreans have been arrested and investigated as criminals, many subjected to penal servitude, on charge of failing to carry the cards with them or other trifle charges.

Fingerprinting under the Alien Registration Law is now drawing public attentions here and abroad, a majority of people demanding an end to the inhuman practice and a revision of the law. During a October-November period various actions have been taken against the fingerprinting, in demand of the revision of the Alien Registration Law.

As of Oct. 22, a total of 602 local assemblies passed resolutions calling upon their central government to abolish the fingerprinting procedure under the Alien Registration Law and its earliest amendment.

The number of the assemblies accounts for 55.5% of Japan's population.

A resolution adopted by Hokkaido Committee "Thinking of Fingerprinting against Foreigners" demanded on Oct. 3 : 1) discontinuation of fingerprinting under the Alien Registration Law and 2) abolition of the renewal of the alien registration certificate every five year; 3) the removal of the obligation carrying the alien registration certificate all the time and the delation of the penalty provisions against violator; 4) the simplication of the procedures and reduction of the punishments delt at the violators.

U.S. Propaganda Reports on North Korea "Just Not True": U.S. Churchmen

A small church delegation from the United States visited the DPRK this year. Bay Area ministers Will L. Herzfeld and John Moyer, members of the delegation, The Oakland Tribune reported, were impressed with what they saw.

Herzfeld, Minister at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in West Oakland, said he was "shocked at the misinformation United States citizens receive about the DPRK."

He said propaganda that the country is a "menacing, 'Red' threat," is "just not true," reported the local newspaper.

Here are excerpts from the article entitled "Back from a Happy North Korea" which appeared in the June 26 issue of the Oakland Tribune:

When a small church delegation visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently, Bay Area ministers Will L. Herzfeld and John Moyer were impressed with what they saw.

The delegation is the first non-Korean church group from the U.S. allowed into the country that Americans call north Korea. Only a few dozen individual U.S. travelers, mostly university scholars, have been allowed entry in the past 11 years since the U.S. signed a cease fire to end the Korean War, they said.

Herzfeld, minister at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in West Oakland, said he was shocked at the misinformation United States citizens receive about the DPRK, a communist country.

He said propaganda that the country is a "menacing, 'Red' threat," is "just not true."

The U.S. presence with an estimated 40,000 troops and thousands of nuclear weapons in south Korea, supposedly because of the threat of an invasion by the north, is not necessary, Herzfeld said.

"We saw DPRK soldiers in the fields with peasants helping to plant rice," Herzfeld said. "They are not thinking about war; they are too busy building up their country."

Herzfeld and Moyer were part of a four-man delegation hosted by members of the DPRK's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Moyer, a Presbyterian, is executive director of the Northern California Ecumenical Council, based in San Francisco.

The other two members of the delegation, which returned June 11 after a two-week tour, were John Boonstra, of the Washington State Association of Churches in Seattle, and Paul Wee, the New York City-based general secretary of the 600-million, Geneva-headquartered Lutheran World Ministries.

Herzfeld said the church community has been "intensely interested," in south Korea for the past eight years because of endless reports of human rights suppression and repression of church leaders there and of workers.

The interest in south Korea led the U.S. church officials to study U.S. propaganda reports on north Korea, Herzfeld said.

Rev. Gustav H. Schultz, who visited the DPRK in 1981 and the south in 1974, was the catalyst of the delegation's recent tour.

Schultz, bishop for the Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in the southwest province, said conflicting reports from the U.S. government and the church community present a dilemma for Americans.

"They don't know what to believe," Schultz, of Berkeley, said.

He said that while there are some limitations on freedom in the north, the south is more repressive. And, he said, living conditions in the north are superior.

He said many church leaders who speak out for democracy and against south Korean "President" Chun Doo Hwan are jailed. Church officials are also persecuted for their fight for workers' rights, he said.

South Korean workers are employed long hours at low wages to provide cheap labor for multinational businesses, including a lengthy list of American businesses, he said.

Herzfeld said bayonet-carrying soldiers (south Korean, Japanese and American) abound in Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, or south Korea.

A joint military exercise, involving more than 207,000 U.S. and south Korean military personnel, was held earlier this year to test combat readiness, the combined forces reported. The U.S. force numbered about 60,000. The annual "Team Spirit" maneuvers began in 1976, based on the two countries' mutual defense treaty.

In contrast, Herzfeld said the DPRK is progressive, with free health care and educational benefits for its people, and is not the closed society "we've been led to believe."

"We had free access to just about everything imaginable in the country. The two weeks were packed with visits and seminars to explain their hopes, fears and aspirations," he said.

The DPRK, at the delegation's request, also showed how the country was rebuilding after U.S. bombing during the Korean War.

Moyer said the DPRK has a fierce determination for political and economic self-reliance.

Herzfeld added he was impressed by a *Juche* ideology, which contends that people should serve each other in a context of mutual respect and benefit. He commented on "how happy," the north Koreans appear to be.

Herzfeld, who was named the new presiding bishop of the 110,000-member Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches last month, said the delegation also was concerned about reports from south Korea of the religious repression of the 5,000 or so Christians in the north.

Those rumors also were dispelled, he said.

Herzfeld said he is troubled by the propaganda on the DPRK and he said, the delegation members will work to "tell their story."

The DPRK has taken the lead in a call for the reunification of the two "Koreas". President Kim Il Sung has asked the U.S. to sit down at the negotiating table with the DPRK and south Korea to hammer out a reunification plan.

There has been no word as to whether those talks will occur.

"The Koreans (DPRK) say, 'we know the American people are not our enemies and know we have many friends among peace-loving people of America; it is the policies of your government that are our enemies,'" Schultz said.

N-S Red Cross Talks
(Continued from page 1)

Three delegates from each side, headed by So Song Chol, Permanent Member of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, and Cho Cheol Hwa, south Korean counterpart, participated in the meeting.

Mr. So said in his address that the delivery of north Korean Red Cross flood relief goods to the south last September "showed that if the two sides can work in the spirit of humanitarianism, there should be no insurmountable barrier." He said "The prospects for the success of Red Cross talks are brighter than ever."

Mr. Son put forward the following 6 proposals in connection with N-S Red Cross talks:

Firstly, the 8th round of the talks was to be held in Seoul and the 9th in Pyongyang.

Secondly, the five agenda items agreed upon at the 25th round of N-S preliminary talks on Aug 11, 1972 should be the agenda of the full-dress N-S Red Cross talks.

Thirdly, the number of the delegates and advisory members from each side should be seven as in the past and the number of the 20 suite members allowed to enter the conference room be reduced to below 15 actually needed for ensuring the affairs of the talks and the number of the reporters be increased to 50.

Fourthly, Pyongyang proposed to observe in the main the procedures of the full-dress talks laid down in the agreement adopted at the 25th preliminary talks held on Aug. 11.

Fifthly, Pyongyang proposed to send a DPRK art troup to be performed in Seoul during the 8th talks and a south Korean art troup in Pyongyang during the 9th talks on the principle of reciprocity for the celebration of the resumption of the full-dress N-S Red Cross talks.

Sixthly, the delegates of both sides would satisfactorily fulfil their noble national and humanitarian missions to the nation by smoothly discussing and solving in a short time the items on the agenda in an atomosphere of mutual understanding and unity and the date for the 8th round talks shall be set through a direct Red Cross telephone link.

The Red Cross organizations of two sides held seven rounds of talks alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul in 1972-73 to discuss ways of reuniting family members separated since the division of the Korean Peninsula after World War II.

The Red Cross preliminary meeting followed initial talks on Nov. 15 between officials of the north and the south on economic matters, the first session ever held between the two sides devoted exclusively to such issues. The economic talks were carried out in an amicable manner and a second meeting was scheduled for Dec. 5.

Student-Worker Ties
(Continued from page 1)

three rights of labor," "Recognize the Chonggye clothing workers union" and other slogans.

The daily reported, they threw stones at two police booths and the northern district office of the labor ministry in Tongdaemun (East Gate) district and destroyed their windows.

Police said 38 students were arrested.

Meanwhile, some 90 students of Seoul and Yonsei universities took to the factory zone of Karibong-Dong, Kuro district, at around 8 that morning and scattered more than 300 printed materials titled "He burnt himself unable to repress indignation" in memory of Chon Tae Il.

They carried out a street demonstration, shouting "Guarantee the three rights of labour", "Abolish fascist labour law".

The action was reported by the Choson Ilbo on Nov. 14.

Analysis

The more suppression, the closer ties between students and workers.

This may show how the things stand now.

Students actively moved to support workers seeking higher wages or the right to form trade uffions and staging gone the length of repeatedly street demonstrations together with workers.

A growing worry of the Chon junta is that the worker-student ties, which led to the Oct. 26, 1979 assassination of dictator Pak Jung Hi at the hands of his intelligence chief and the Kwangju Uprising in May 1980, may cause a dramatic replay with the general elections scheduled for early next year and Seoul hosting the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics.

Even the head of an opposition "Democratic Korea Party" accused the junta on Nov. 19 of clinging to obsolete laws to refuse further democratization. Opposition leader Yoo Chi Song told a news conference on Cheju Island that the Chon junta and the ruling party would face a grave situation if they resorted to physical crackdowns without solving the basic problems.

He said, "The military should never again be allowed to intervene in politics . . . Politics must be left in the hands of civilian-led democratic parties and personel despite some trials and errors there might be."

Chu Kum Mi, a union official who works in the Seoul factory of Daewoo Apparel Co., says she was dragged by the hair before she lost consciousness. "The company forced nonmember workers to beat and destroy the union," The Asian Wall Street Journal reported on November 5.

It reported that union workers say members of the company soccer team beat them with fists and sticks and eight workers were hospitalized.

Other workers, the paper reported, say they sometimes are told they will be fired if they go to churches where clergymen are known to be active in the labor movement. Workers and activists cite numerous cases of people being fired for alleged union activities, or just to fill jobs with cheaper workers.

"It's clear that the government is committed to opposing efforts to substantially improve workers' standard of living and enhance the power of the unions," The Asian Wall Street Journal added.

On the other hand, the Seoul University authorities disciplined 49 students of the university for staging a street demonstration on the evening of Nov. 8 at the factory zone in Karibong-Dong, Kuro district, Seoul.

The students reportedly shouted "Guarantee the three rights of labor" and "Ensure the minimum wages," according to The Dong-A Ilbo on Nov. 14.

The Nov. 13 Dong-A Ilbo reported that police arrested Sin Yun Nam, student of Seoul University, for whom they had searched on charges of his involvement in the stranger detention case".

Students accused that south Korean authorities sent secret agents into Seoul National University on several occasions since September to find out students who took the lead in the protest action.

DMZ Shooting
(Continued from page 1)

ence room area.

These days peaceful talks between north and south are held in succession at a conference room in Panmunjom. At this moment, the U.S. side perpetrated a wholesale firing in the Panmunjom conference room area, committing a barbaric murder. This is a most brazen criminal act for barring at any cost the relaxation of tensions and creation of a climate of peaceful talks in Korea.

Such criminal provocation of the U.S. side evokes indignation of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The U.S. side must immediately return the tourist of our side whom it took away by force when he crossed the demarcation line.

It must bear full responsibility for its grave crime in barbarously killing guards of our side in the Panmunjom conference room area.

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